Moulana Abul Hasnath Syed Abdullah Shah, alias Muhaddith-e-Deccan Hyderabad India

Tomb of Moulana Abul Hasnath Syed Abdullah Shah, alias Muhaddith-e-Deccan, Hyderabad India.

Translated by
Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B.Com.
Translator: *'Muslim Saints and Mystics'*
(The Tadhkirah al-Awliya by Farid Eldin Attar

Hyderabad, India

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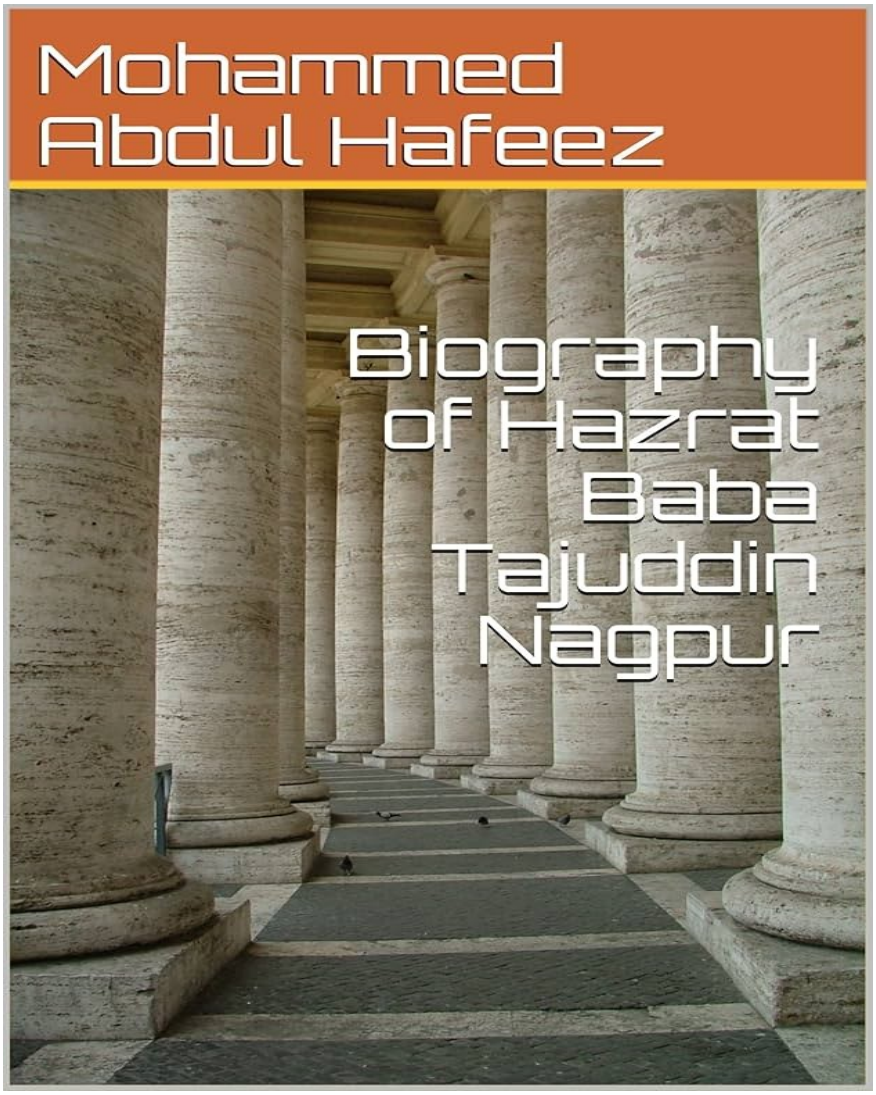

A book for all spiritual seekers

Reviewed in India on 21 June 2020

This is a valuable book with rare and interesting details from the life of the amazing and one of the greatest Sufi Saints

Tajuddin Baba, who spent most of his life in Nagpur, in the pre independent India.

I had come across the name of this Saint in the life history of Shirdi Sai Baba written by Master E. Bharadvaja. It is reported there that once Shirdi Baba confused his disciples by mysteriously drumming on a water pot with his satka (a short stick he used to carry with him). He explained his action by saying, that he is extinguishing the fire which caught the hut of Taj uddin Baba in Nagpur. Taj uddin Baba on the other hand refused to accept a wealthy visitor called Bapu Saheb Buty as his disciple. He asked him to seek his salvation from Shirdi Baba. Both the saints were in communion with each other on the spiritual plane!

Then I was fortunate enough to read the short biography of Tajuddin Baba written by the same author Master Bharadvaja, which impressed me immensely. The drawback of this short although very valuable biography was that facts and details mentioned in it are not complete or not explained in a logical sequence. Which leads to a feeling of dissatisfaction. Still the reader gets an idea of the overwhelming spiritual power and

universal love of Taj uddin. But it kindled my interest to know more about this saint.
This made me always to be in search of a complete biography of the saint with more details. As I by chance discovered the Work of Mohammed Abdul Hafeez I was thrilled and I ordered it immediately and am now a happy possessor of this book.

Many important details from the life of this Sufi Saint, which were like missing links, I could gather from this book:

1. About the ancestry of the saint.
2. His childhood and transition from the worldly life to that of godliness; the important incidents which took place and worked as catalysers on the way to his perfection.
3. His relation with the Maharaja of Nagpur and other members of the aristocracy.
4. An exhaustive account of his relationship with the Hindu-disciples and followers.

India is a country of spirituality. Many of its spiritual masters have transcended the narrow limits of religion, preached and practiced universal humanism. It hardly mattered for them to which religion their

visitors belonged– they were helped without any discrimination, because only their merit mattered not their cast or creed.

Swami Veerabhrahmendra's chief disciple was a Muslim named Sayyed. Shirdi Baba lived in a mosque and was equally worshipped by Muslims and Hindus likewise. Taj uddin Baba was not different in this matter.

As Abdul Hafeez writes in this book about a Hindu-disciple, Venkat Rao, who worked as a Railway guard. People observed him sitting near Tajuddin, although he should have left that place and left Nagpur in a train leaving for Bombay. His job demanded this. But Venkat Rao does not leave that place, because he is completely engrossed in the presence of the Baba. To the surprise of the other people he was also seen at the same time leaving in that train, which left for Bombay!

Western Occultism calls this phenomenon "bilocation" – a miracle shown many times by Tajuddin Baba on account of his supernatural powers. But the narration of Hafeez leaves one question open: Did the Saint appear in the form of Venkat Rao in the train? Or did

he transfer this supernatural power to his disciple so that he could appear at two places at the same time? Spiritual masters are capable of doing both the things.

A very interesting part of this book is that it gives a glimpse into the Muslim or Sufi occultism (see page 81) and tries to explain how miracles happen. This theme requires to be elaborated if the author is planning a second edition.

From the point of view of modern Indian history this book is of immense importance. Yoga and mysticism have been not yet fully recognized driving forces behind the Indian freedom struggle.

The chapter called “Gandhi and Ali Brothers” depicts Gandhis taking the audience of Taj uddin Baba and the Baba making two predictions – one for Gandhi and another one for the Ali Brothers. Both of them turn out to be true! I request the author to elaborate this chapter with more details and photos if possible. That would increase the value of this book hundredfold!

There are certain short comings in regard to the language. English is a foreign language. It is not always easy to chose the right

preposition or the helping verb. In spite of this the reader sees the godly figure of the saint Taj uddin Baba shining behind the linguistic barbed fence of a foreign language. This is a book to be recommended for all those who are interested in mysticism, universal love which overcomes the narrow limits of religions and for the spiritual seekers.

Dr. Vanamali Gunturu

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Preface

Hazrat was the treasure of all disciples of the great Sufi chain of Naqshbandia as well as a treasure of knowledge. And a river of knowledge and wisdom. The leader of mankind. And the towering house of the Sunnah of the Prophet of Allah and the moon of guidance, as well as the sun of the Islamic law, Sharia, which was shining on the land of Hyderabad for a period of 75 years.

So it is very sad, and so from whose mouth can I say that, and from whose hand can I write that the sun set in the land? It is said, the death of one learned person is the death of the world. There were not ten, twenty, one hundred, or two hundred, nor one thousand or two thousand, but more than five lakhs who were out of the right way and who followed upon his endeavors the right way of guidance and the straight path of Allah and his prophet. Today more than five lakhs of people keep tears in their eyes, weep much, and search biography details here and there.

But during the life of Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib, many of his books were written and compiled; in those books, we can find biographical details of Hazrat in detail. But at the present time there are many people in Hyderabad who are unable to buy such costly books. So this poor person compiled Hazrat's life biography details from sermons that were gathered by Maulavi Syed Abdul Rauf Sahib in this matter. So all persons of this Sufi chain of Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib can read and follow the guidance steps shown by Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib in this matter.
Hazrat Maulana Syed Khalil Naqshbandi Qaderi, who is the eldest son and successor of Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib, is now the leader of all followers and devotees, so may Allah continue him for us for a longer period upon our heads and for the work of guidance to us in this matter, as he is the representative of Hazrat Abdallah Sahib for us during this present time.

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Mohammed Ali Khan Mujadadid Naqshanbdi
19th Jamaid Awwal 1384 Hijri

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Genealogy

He was **Najeeb Tarfain (noble** on both sides (father's and mother's) of Sadat (descendants of Hazrat Fatima, the daughter of Prophet Muhammad) Hussaini), and in the 46th generation, he was connected with Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib, who was the fourth Rashidun Caliph who ruled from 656 CE until his assassination in 661 CE. He was the cousin and son-in-law of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.

The genealogy record

1. Syedna Hazrat Imam Hussain, martyr of the Karbala battle. 2 Imam Zain al-Abideen 3. Syedna Mohammed Baquer 4. Syed Imam Jaffer Sadiq 5. Syedna Imam Musa Kazim 6. Syedna Khaja Ahmed 7. Syedna Abul Fazal 8. Syedna Syed Dawud 9. Syedna Syed Habeeb 10. Syed Thani 11. Syed Abu Qasim 12. Syed Taher 13.

Syed Mohammed 14. Syed Ali. 15. Syed Mohiuddin 16. Syed Feroz 17. Syed Awadh 18. Syed Mohammed 19. Syed Saleh 20. Syed Shah Qutubuddin 21. Syed Shah Safiuddin 22. Syed Ali 23. Syed Shah Ibrahim 24. Syed Shah Haider 25. Syed Ibrahim 26. Syed Abdul Qader 27. Syed Najamuddin 28. Syed Rukanuddin 29. Syed Muzamil 30. Syed Junaid 31. Syed Hashim 32. Syed Habeeb 33. Syed Abdalla 34. Syed Hafiz 35. Syed Ismail 36. Syed Abdul Malik 37. Syed Ali 38. Syed Abdul Qader 39. Syed Ali 40. Syed Abdul Ghani 41. Syed Abdul Malik 42. Syed Zafar 43. Syed Rasool 44. Syed Yaqub 45. Syed Muzafar Husain 46. Pir Murshid Arif Billah Muhadith Deccan Syed Abdalla Sahib Mujaddidi Naqshbandi al-Qadri R.A.,

His ancestor

Hazrat Syed Ali Bamatal, as per the order of the prophet of Allah, left Makkah by way of tour and travel and arrived in Bijapur city during the rule of the Adil Shahi kingdom. Due to his piety and experience of knowledge, Sultan Ali Adil Shah first gave him trusteeship and leadership of the Jama

mosque, which was inside the fort of Bijapur, and in this way he was made free from endeavors of livelihood. The king allotted him a large area of the fertile agricultural lands in the name of Hazrat as service Enam. And so the king was blessed in this matter for such allotment of the land to the family members, one generation of the Hazrat Abadalla Shah Sahib family after another, for living and for their sustenance. Hazrat's ancestor obtained all these lands in the interest of his religious service. He was engaged in the service of mankind's teaching and instruction work. This royal gift is still found in the family of Hazrat Abdallah Sahib.

Hazrat's father

His father, Syed Muzaffar Hussain, during his childhood came to Hyderabad from Nuldurg village to obtain education and knowledge. and as well as for current knowledge and education of religion, in Fiqh and Hadith. And obtained much experience and knowledge. And so he became the most famous and learned person of his time in Hyderabad city.

Hazrat's mother

In Hyderabad Deccan there lived one holy and pious person, and his name was Hazrat Gul Badasha, who spent a large part of his life in endeavors and mystical exercises. He spent his life in an unknown status of life, and he became a holy person of revelation and miracles. Among his devotees there were found general and special persons. Nawab Sahib of Tadban and other noble persons of the Hyderabad kingdom who were among his devotees. The above holy person married a single daughter to Hazrat Syed Muzaffar Hussain Sahib. Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib was born from the holy body of this pious woman, and Hazrat Abdallah Sahib's mother was the real maternal cousin sister of Hazrat Shahzada Sahib, who was the custodian and caretaker of the shrine building of Hazrat Syed Abdul Wahab Qaderi Sahib in the locality of Syed Ali Guda in Hyderabad.

Glad tidings to her mother

Hazrat’s mother used to say that before her pregnancy period, she had been receiving the glad tidings of the birth of a pious son to her. So upon the coming of Hazrat in his mother’s womb, his elder brother died in his milk-feeding age. And for this reason his mother was in shock of sadness in this matter. And during that time, one Majzub (dauntless person) came there, and he told him, "Oh, daughter, soon you will have a good return in this matter." Oh, daughter, look at the sky; your boy is coming toward you. When Hazrat’s mother looked at the side of the sky, she saw one lamp of light coming from the sky, which entered into her house. And due to its lighting, there was an unlimited area, and in it there was bright lighting in her house, and after this event, her pregnancy days started for the birth of my second son.

Blessed birth of Syed Abdullah Shah Sahib

The blessed birth of Syed Abdullah Shah in Hyderabad on the 10th of Zil Hijjah in the year 1292 Hijri on Friday at five o'clock in the morning. Upon birth, the Hazrat did not

give trouble to his mother like general boys. And not given any kind of difficulty. There was a fixed time for each and every kind of his need. And for this reason there will be ease for his mother in this matter, and there will not be any kind of difficulty for cleanliness matters for Hazrat. In short, from the birth of Hazrat, there were found with him the effects of piety, devotion, and cleanliness. And in this way days began to pass, and Hazrat's age became four years old.

Tasmia Khani

The Bismillah ceremony, also known as Bismillahkhani, is a cultural ceremony celebrated mostly by Muslims from the subcontinent in countries such as Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. It marks the start for a child in learning to recite the Qur'an in its Arabic script. Hazrat Aqibat Shah, who had been living in Hyderabad city for a long time, recited the Tasmia Khani ceremony to Hazrat Abdallah Shah. Hazrat Aqibat was a holy person of the city. Regarding mentioning this holy personality,

there is enough here for one event of his life. At the time of his death, the prophet of Allah came into his dream, and he told him, “How long will you be kept away from us? Upon this, Hazrat Aqibat Shah started toward his journey to Madina, and after some days he died in Madina city, and he was buried in Janat al-Baqi cemetery in Madina city.

Hazrat’s childhood

Hazrat’s mother used to say that when there would be women passing by selling fruit from their house, Hazrat used to ask his mother what things this woman was selling. If anything would not be good for him, then his mother used to say to him that bad things are being sold by this woman. So Hazrat will say at that time, "La hawla wala quwwata illa billah" (لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ) is an Arabic phrase meaning "There is no power nor strength except by Allah." It is known as the Hawqala and is a significant dhikr (remembrance of Allah) recited by Muslims to express complete reliance on Allah,

particularly during difficult times or when facing overwhelming situations.

And Hazrat will say to his mother, "No, Mother, we have not bought such things from the woman." Due to some extraordinary work, when there was no cooking of the curry by his mother, then she used to give to him, along with bread, small pieces of the soft betel nut (supari) instead of curry, which Hazrat would eat with bread and go to school with in a happy way.

Education and training

After the ceremony of Tasmia Khani, there were added more responsibilities of education and training upon Hazrat's shoulders in this matter.

Today this great Hadi (guide) and leader of the nation for obtaining education and knowledge of the religion sat before the teachers in the school. Hazrat's early education and Persian teaching were started by his father. The teaching of Saraf and Nahu

(syntax) was started by such a teacher, who was a learned person from Devband University. He was taught Maqul (intellectual part of knowledge) and Mantaq (logic) by Moulana Mansur Ali Khan, who was the father of Hakim Maqsood Jung Bhadur and who was a famous learned person of his time in Maqul and philosophy.

Sharah (explanation), Jami and exegesis of the Quran, and Haibat (astronomy) and other sciences of the current by Anwar Allah Khan (Fasilat Jung Bahadur). He studied fiqh and usul (rules) from Habib Rahman Saharanpuri. He learned Hadith and manners from Hakim Abdul Rahman Saharanpuri, who was a link to Hazrat Shah Ishaq Muhadith Dehlavi, and these learned persons who are well known for their knowledge. And who were famous learned persons of their time.

Due to the wisdom and sincerity of Hazrat, all of his teachers used to praise him and love him very much in this matter. And always there will be a chance to read his lessons in the classroom and all other students who used to hear his lessons reading in the classroom. In short, all these elder teachers have fulfilled all his requirements of the

knowledge of religion, and due to his natural habit and wide reading experience, he was counted among the well-known learned and famous scholars of the city.

Start of the teaching and instruction

Hazrat has been beginning the teaching and instruction since last year of studentship to the students free of cost. The general and special persons began benefiting by his service in this matter. Up to this time there used to be a round of Hazrat, the student of Allah, and then after this, students of Manifest began to be around him. For the service of elder businessmen, there will be classes open until 12 o'clock at night for hearing lessons of Fiqh, Hadith, and other knowledge of the Islamic religion. The area of the mosque of Ali Aqua, in which Hazrat lived till the last period of life. And where Hazrat used to push the waters of the rivers of knowledge. Not only students but also people of interest and fondness and friends of knowledge who used to be present in his

teaching and instruction classes for the sake of benefiting from his teaching sessions.

The method of his teaching

Hazrat's method of teaching and explanation was such that for this reason, if one time any student joins in his classroom, then there will be no satisfaction for him at any other place. From the book 'Skindarnama', for one couplet, Hazrat has given many explanations of the subjects by his great research and in a fine way. Even for hard books, Hazrat will teach and give explanations in such a way that genius students will say that in such a condition, by force, in this matter, if the author of the book came there and gave the same explanation that was given by Hazrat in this matter.

The circle of his teaching

In short, the circle of his lesson teaching of the students was increased greatly. There was such favor of Hazrat for each and every student who will become a master of any one of the arts in this matter and obtain the skill to pass his life in a successful life. Many of them were able to join government posts. Some of them have made such progress that

they have entered into the personal service of the king of Hyderabad and have become close persons to the king of the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan.

The Service of Mankind

Due to Hazrat's standard of knowledge and explanation method, the Director of higher education of Jama Nizamia Hyderabad city has given him an appointment letter as head of any department and sent Hazrat a telegram message in this matter at the time when Hazrat was going to Sate Phal Village Jagir in Mominabad Taluk to the house of his younger sister for attending a function at her house there. And his mind and heart of trust, which liked fondness of freedom as well as likeness of living in the magnificence of the friend. For this reason, Hazrat did not like to have restrictions and curbs on the employment and service of the government. At that time he had replied to the vice chancellor with thanks, saying that by this time he had given education free of cost and that he had the determination that by his

lifetime he would continue this service to mankind in this matter.

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Upsetness with life

One of Hazrat’s students was on a higher-grade post, and he was the courtier of the king of Hyderabad. He praised Hazrat very much to the king of Hyderabad, and other royal courtiers also supported this matter in the royal court. So for this reason the king has fondness to meet Hazrat in this matter. When Hazrat’s student told him these details, Hazrat was very unhappy about this matter. And Hazrat told him, "Baba, what is the work of a king compared to a fakir person's life?" If you want my happiness, then you do not mention my name at that place in this matter. Upon hearing this, that student of Hazrat was affected very much and has dropped this matter at that stage, and there was no chance of a meeting between the king and Hazrat in this matter.

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The pledge

Hazrat's father was a disciple of Hazrat Miskin Shah, and he has obtained the caliphate from him also. So from this connection, Hazrat has pledged on the hands of Hazrat Miskin Shah Sahib. But due to the engagement of Hazrat for obtaining knowledge of manifest, he could not get favor from him in this matter. After the end of knowledge of the manifest, Hazrat paid attention and cared for the completion of mysticism. By that time, Hazrat Miskin Shah Sahib had left this mortal world.

Syed Padasha Bukhari, whom we can call Ghouse, Qutub, or Abdal, or whatever we can say to him, which will not be wrong in this matter. There was lighting of the favor of Hazrat at that time. He had become his disciple, and under his training, he was passing steps of the mystic way of wisdom.

For 20 years, walking by foot 4 miles daily

When he had become a disciple of Syed Padasha Bukhari, he walked 4 miles daily for 20 years till his life period without caring about any season of rain or winter. Hazrat

used to visit the Dargah of Ujala Shah Sahib in Hyderabad, where his master was living. For this reason Hazrat used to go above the place from the Hussaini Alam area regularly and come back by foot, walking for 4 miles daily, and this was his schedule for a period of 20 years regularly.

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Hazrat's daily schedule

Hazrat used to perform Fajr prayer in the mosque of his spiritual master, or sometimes Hazrat would perform Fajr prayer in the Chowk mosque and then go to the presence of his spiritual master and engage in the recital of Zikar and shagal (Zikr-o-shaGl" is an Urdu phrase meaning remembrance of Allah and engagement in spiritual activities). "Zikr" refers to the remembrance and praise of God, while "shagl" (or "shaGl") implies being occupied or busy with one's spiritual practices and devotions and engaging in the prayer of Ishraq and Chast prayer. (Ishraq prayer is essentially the Duha (Chast) prayer, performed at the beginning of its valid time, which is shortly after sunrise. Chast (Duha) prayer is a supererogatory (Nafil) prayer performed in

the forenoon, a couple of hours after sunrise, and can consist of 2 to 12 rak'ahs.

After this Hazrat used to return back at 10.00 o'clock to his house. After cleaning in the washroom, he will be engaged in Maraqb (meditation), and then there will come the time of prayer of Zuhar time, and in this condition he will go to the mosque, and from there he will return back after Maghrib (sunset) prayer to the house. After eating dinner, Hazrat goes to the mosque, and he will be busy there in Eisha and Ziker engagements up to the time of 12.00 midnight, and then Hazrat will come back to the house. And he will take rest in the house. Then again at 2:00, Hazrat will be busy in Tahjud supererogatory prayers and recitation of the holy Quran, supplication, and Munajat (supplication) work, and it will be continued with weeping and lamentation. Then after that, Hazrat will take a short rest on the bed. So then Hazrat again will be busy in the preparation of Fajr prayer.

The Caliphate

In Hyderabad city, in the outside area, used to live a large number of disciples of Hazrat

Bukhari Shah. Due to Hazrat's natural habit and capacity for magnificence, Hazrat Abdullah Shah Sahib and his firmness on the Shariah Islamic law and following of the Sunnah of the prophet, mystical exercises, and his endeavors of hard tasks and

Due to his trust, Hazrat Bukhari Shah Sahib has a special look for him in this matter. And he was given the caliphate. And with the certificate of caliphate, he was given an abaya (a robe-like dress) and an imama (turban), and these dress items were given to him in this matter.

Upon this dress, when Hazrat came back to his house, then Hazrat's condition was changed totally, and there was a condition of dauntlessness upon him. He was not in a normal condition of consciousness, but except for the prayer, he would not remember any other thing in this matter.

But after this, due to the care and attention of Hazrat Bukhari Shah, peace gradually comes back to him in this matter. and he was found back in his previous condition in this matter.

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Respect for the spiritual master

During the lifetime of Hazrat Bukhari Shah Sahib, Hazrat did not start the work of making disciples in this matter. If any person wants this work, then Hazrat will direct him to see the right guide, Hazrat Pir Bukhari Shah.

But upon the death of Hazrat Pir Bukhari Shah, Hazrat started his work of making people his disciples, and for this reason, in the area of the countries of India and Pakistan, there are found a large number of his students of Allah who were benefitted by his stream of favor and blessing.
Due to the end of life of Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib, there were found more than 5 lakhs of his disciples who entered the Sufi chain of Naqshbandi and Quaderia on the hands of Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib.

The Start of Summons

Upon completion of the knowledge manifest and innermost, Hazrat has started the continuation of giving sermons to the

disciples. Hazrat has higher-grade topics for the subject of his sermons, and he has his special style of explanation. So for this reason people were affected very much, and there was a special quality that from his sermons there will be no matter of hurt to the other people in this matter. For such qualities, people without discrimination of religion, faith, and creed and all people used to attend his special meetings of sermons in large numbers.

During Hazrat's stay in Naldurg, Hazrat used to stay in Jama mosque. After Juma prayer there will be his meeting of sermons for 2.5 to 3.00 hours. In this sermon meeting, Hazrat used to explain the exegesis of the Quran continuously. On the other days, as per the occasion and situation, like Meraj night (Night of Ascension), there will be held Hazrat's sermon meeting. In his sermons, due to his ḥāl and qal (*ḥāl(Arabic:* حال, meaning "state" or "condition") and qal meaning "sayings"), both will be found in him. So Hazrat, by becoming a model, will have a very good effect upon the listeners in this matter, and there will be a change of condition for some persons.

His favour

In the state of Hyderabad and in Bombay, etc., and in all other parts, there will be found his disciples and devotees. Whenever Hazrat receives an invitation from the above places, his sermon meetings will be held in open areas or on playgrounds. And there will be a meeting of the people of many thousand. Even though there will be no facilities of the present modern time in those days, like loudspeakers. But there was favor of Hazrat at that time in this matter. If any person was sitting at a long distance from Hazrat's speaking area, then that person will hear Hazrat's sermon details easily at his sitting place in this matter clearly by him without any disturbance.

The Worship

Hazrat used to perform five daily prayers at the prescribed time in the congregation in the mosque. This habit of Hazrat, which became a blessing, is like his second type of habit in this matter. Even in case of his illness and because of seasonal disturbances and rain, which will not affect the habit of

performance of his worship. Hazrat used to take care and follow the prescribed timings of the prayers. Hazrat used to perform Eisha prayer at 10.30. Hazrat used to perform parts of the prayer in the peaceful and satisfying style. And due to fondness, Hazrat used to perform a large number of Nawafil (optional) by standing way too long, and there would be swelling on his foot for this reason.

The Mosque Imam

For a long period of time Hazrat worked as imam of the mosque in Ali Aqa Mosque in Hussaini Alam in Hyderabad on a no-salary basis. Hazrat used to recite mustahsab verses, which would be lengthy, in the fajr and Eisha prayers. And in the Zuhar prayer, recite an average length of verses and in Asr and Maghrib prayers, the short-length verses he used to recite. And for each and every prayer there will be kaif and happiness in this matter, and for the persons who have attended prayers under the leadership of the Hazrat, they can guess in this matter.

The Month of Ramadan

The fondness and interest of worship will be at the peak of perfection in this matter. The

seasonal cold and heat will not harm or disturb Hazrat's Ramadan fasting days. the fondness of hearing the Quran, and there will be his condition that in the old age of 92 years, on the occasion of Tarawih prayer.

Hazrat used to listen to one or two holy Qurans and also advise and encourage that it must be followed by his disciples as well in this matter.

If we look at Hazrat's blessed life, we will feel that each and every work is as per the orders of Allah and as per the Sunnah of the Prophet. It was his blessed habit from always to observe Itakaf (in English, "itikaf" refers to an Islamic spiritual retreat or ritual retreat where a person secludes themselves in a mosque for a period of time to focus on worship and spiritual devotion) in the last ten days of Ramadan. At that time Hazrat used to prefer to listen to the Quran in the Tarawih congregation prayers, in which he would hear at least one Quran. And during these last ten days of Ramadan, there will be prevailed upon him the attributes of angels. One time Hazrat was performing tarawih prayer in congregation in an ill condition. Then he was asked to perform prayer there

by sitting, so he told half a couplet in the Persian language, and its meaning and interpretation is that “upon hearing about the friend, then become in the condition of the youth period.”

The Night of Eid al-Fitr

The night of Eid al-Fitr is a blessed night among all nights of the year, one among all. Hazrat used to be engaged in the mosque all night and come after performing Fajr prayer and used to come back to his house. and prayer, Eid prayer, in the Eid Gah, which is a must for him in the first row.

The Friday prayer

There will be the same condition for Friday prayers. And from Fajr till Friday day prayer, he will be busy in recitation of the Quran and Zikar and daily recitals. And on Friday Hazrat used to go to Makkah Mosque in Hyderabad before time and join the first row and perform prayer behind the imam of the mosque exactly. After the Friday prayer there will be gathered many thousand people around him, and they will be blessed by shaking the hand of the Shaikh of Deccan.

Hajj pilgrimage and visit of Mecca and Medina

Hazrat performed the hajj pilgrimage and visited the cities of Makkah and Madinah along with his father. In Mecca and Medina there was a long period of Turkish government. There were fewer sources for tours and travel at that time. And on the highways there will be found gangs of robbers who used to rob the robbers and snatch away goods and money from them. There will be a huge loss of goods and life of the travelers. In short, in those days, performing the hajj pilgrimage was much more difficult, and it was very troublesome in this matter.

The visit to the holy tomb of the prophet

During his stay in Madina City, Hazrat used to visit the prophet's mausoleum on a daily basis. And sat there in a state of meditation. And there will prevail a strange condition of unconsciousness, and this condition will be known by such persons who will be accompanying him there in the Prophet's holy tomb.

Hazrat's schedule

Hazrat’s schedule of timings was prescribed, and every act was of patience.
The following details of the schedule of Hazrat, which was followed by him, are a very surprising style in this matter. After Fajr prayer there will be given instruction to the disciples. Upon finishing this work, there will be work of people of all religions in which persons in need, people of all categories of men, women, young and old, come to visit Hazrat in this matter and gather around him. In which we find some men not happy with their wives and other women who are upset with their husbands. And Mother is lodging a complaint with his son. The daughter-in-law is not happy with his mother-in-law. And someoneis feeling grief and worry about trouble. Some one is facing trouble from Jinns and Satans. And others are facing unemployment. Hazrat hears all these problems of the people and consoles them in this matter. Then he will give them some recital, wazifa (In English, "wazifa" refers to a specific Islamic practice of regularly reciting verses from the Quran, Hadiths, and Duas (supplications) with a particular intention, such as seeking blessings,

guidance, or to fulfill a specific need. While it can also mean a stipend or pension in a non-religious context, its most common and well-known meaning in an Islamic context is that of a devotional recitation.) or Tawiz (In English, a "taweez" (or tawiz) is commonly translated as a talisman, amulet, or charm. It is a small, often locket-like object, usually containing religious verses from texts like the Quran or other symbolic writings, believed to provide protection from evil, illness, and other misfortunes.), and give as per requirement to the concerned persons, and Hazrat used to help them in this matter, and this routine work will be done by him at nine o'clock. By then Hazrat will have performed Isha prayer and will go to his residence. And visit the washroom, and Hazrat will have his breakfast in the house.By such time there will be the start of the coming of the women in Hazrat's house, and among them some will visit him for becoming his disciple, and many of them will tell Hazrat their story of the problems and worries, and this work will continue by two o'clock. And after this Hazrat will go to the mosque for Zuhar prayer. After prayer Hazrat will hear the disciple's

condition of the mystic way, and then he will be in teaching and advice work for them. Then for the persons in need, Hazrat gives them advice as per their case or gives them letters of recommendation. After this, if there is found time, then he will hear the book Maktubat Hazrat Mujadid Alif Thani or Qutbat Hazrat Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani. After Asar up to Maghrib prayer, Hazrat used to be busy in meditation. After Maghrib and Awabin prayers, Hazrat used to come back to the house and have dinner food for the nighttime. After this, Hazrat dictates replies to the letters. The disciples who are living far away and who are not able to come in Hazrat's presence—then he made them disciples by means of letters and gave them advice about connection, remembrance of Allah, and endeavor—then at ten o'clock Hazrat used to go to the mosque for Isha prayer. And will come back to his residence by twelve o'clock. God knows how he will spend three hours in the house. Then wake up for Tahjud prayer, and after this Hazrat will be busy with Fajr prayer in the remembrance of Allah. And before going to the mosque, Hazrat, as per the Sunnah of the

prophet, will take some short rest and sleep on the bed; in this matter, then, as per practice, there will be started Hazrat's daily schedule.

Helping hand

As there was timing of the circle of teaching and advice, which was fixed from 11.00 to 2.00 in the afternoon for women and from Zuhar to Asar prayer for men.But at any time if the student of Allah comes in his presence and requests a pledge, then at the same time Hazrat will extend his hand and make him a disciple in this matter, for which there will be no kind of formality in this matter. Hazrat makes disciples in the higher-grade Sufi chain of Naqshabandi and the Qaderia Sufi chain.

The details of Hazrat's Urdu books

Among Hazrat's Urdu books are the following, which are very famous and which are compiled by him.

1. Gulzar Auliya2. Eljaj Salikin 3. Kitab Mohabat 4. Tafsir Sura Yousuf 5. Mawaiz nama 6. Qiyamat Nama 7. Meraj Nama 8. Melad Nama 9. Sulook Mujadadia 10. Noor

Musabah translation of Zajaj Musabah, parts 1 and 2. 11. Fazail Namaz

Regarding Gulzar Auliya, it is translated into English by this book's English translator, and the link of the book is as follows.

Gulzar Auliya | PDF | Sufism | Hadith

Scribd
https://www.scribd.com › document › Gulzar-Auliya
Gulzar Auliya (The Garden of Saints). Translated by ***Mohammed Abdul Hafeez***. Published by ***MOHAMMED ABDUL HAFEEZ***, first published 1433/2012. All rights reserved.

The propagation of the Sufi chain of Naqshbandia

Hazrat, like his great peers in the Sufi chain of Naqshbandia, has a special interest in the propagation of the Sufi chain of Naqshbandia. and other shaiks of Naqshbandia who were strict followers of the

Sunnah of the prophet. And there was the same special color, which was prominent on his face as well. Following the Sunnah became, during his life, his second natural habit in this matter. Hazrat's each and every act will not be against the prophet's Sunnah.

There were found many such events from which it was known that Hazrat even used to act upon small acts of Sunnah of the prophet. It was seen that there was a fine arrangement by the side of Allah, for which it became easy for Hazrat to follow such acts of Sunnah of the prophet in this matter.

The Prayer of the Eclipses

Hazrat used to perform the prayers of the eclipses in a congregational way. There will be a long recitation of the Holy Quran in the prayer in a loud voice. The people from far away places will come and join in the prayer. After prayer, Hazrat will give sermons as follows.

"Oh people, the prophet of Allah used to give sermons after the prayer of eclipses, some short advice and instruction in this matter.

So today, by following the Sunnah, I am giving you my sermon to all of you.

His patience

One time Hazrat came for the Eisha prayer. There was one scorpion sitting under the prayer mat. And who bit Hazrat at that time?. He was in an uneasy condition. So he slept there for some time. Then he said thanks to Allah. I was able to get a chance to follow one Sunnah of the prophet. And by saying this, Hazrat has mentioned one hadith of the prophet that one time one scorpion bit the prophet in this way, and then he said that "This unfortunate scorpion did not even leave a prayer-performing or non-prayer-performing person." After this, Hazrat performs the prayer in this condition.

His ablution

Hazrat used to go to the corner of the water reservoir and perform ablution in this matter, which is the direction of qibla in Makkah. But as per location, it was difficult for Hazrat to go there and have ablution at that place. But for the sake of following the Sunnah of the

prophet, Hazrat used to go there in this matter.
If we study the life of the Hazrat, it will be seen clearly that each and every act will point out one or another Sunnah of the prophet in this matter.

Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah,

As for the ghair mu’akkadah ones, they are those that the Prophet sometimes performed and sometimes abandoned, such as two rakat before the Isha prayer.
Hazrat, even for Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah, used to perform such prayer on a regular basis. the four-rakat prayers before Asr and Eisha prayers, which are added to his daily prayer schedule in this matter. And also Hazrat performs Mustasah (a Mustahab prayer is a voluntary, supererogatory (Nafilah), or recommended prayer in Islam that is rewarded if performed but does not incur punishment if neglected) prayers, which will not be left by Hazrat.

Sincerity and humility

Nature has given him a higher level of sincerity and humbleness as well as love of Allah, so from him there will be these attributes happening by him nowadays. Due to the lengthy nature of this book, there is mention of only one event in this matter. One time after prayer of eclipse in connection with his prayer in his style of painful voice, he said, “Oh my Allah, these are slaves who are believing this sinner person as their master of time to me, and by your grace, if you forgive this sinner person on the day of the judgment, then they can say at that time you have forgiven such a great sinner like me. So, my Lord, due to your grace and power and for the sake of your friend, forgive all of us in this matter.

Equality

In one row stood both Mahmood and Ayaz. There was no difference among slave & owner.

One time in the summer season there was an arrangement of Traweh prayer in the courtyard in the mosque, and suddenly there started a rainfall, and prayer carpets were

removed, and after the end of the rain, it was decided to continue prayer in the courtyard. And due to fear, there were no spread prayer carpets. Some people wanted to spread carpet for Hazrat, so for this reason he told those people who came into the meeting place of the prophet that upon seeing the uniformity of the meeting place, they said, “Among all of you, who is the prophet of Allah?” So we have not been following the method of excellence in this matter.

Humility and sincerity

Regarding Hazrat’s humility and sincerity, his condition was such that anger and upsetness would not have touched him for the sake of his personality. Yes, when there will be any break of any order of Allah and his prophet or any insult of the dignity of the holy persons, then his face will become red due to feelings of anger.

One time after Zuhar prayer in the meeting, one person of bad nature, in spite of it, continued his abusive work on this matter. And when this matter increased too much, then Hazrat could not control his feelings of

anger in this matter. And for this he has started weeping for this reason. He said, "Allah is great and gentle, and he will tolerate each and everything, but he will not tolerate insult and abuse of the prophet and holy persons or insult and abuse of this matter.

The pious affection

Hazrat for every small and elder relation, non-relatives, persons of favor and against him, disciples and devotees, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, and Parsis. Hazrat used to treat all of them with holy affection, and his treatment will be such that each and every person will used to think that Hazrat used to like him very much more than other persons.

Kindness and favor

The kindness of mankind will be such that he will not be able to see any person in a

condition of trouble. So he will weep in this matter.

He will help him in the best possible way. From the events of daily life, it was seen that Hazrat had reserved his life for the service of mankind.

His high courage

Due to his high level of courage and willpower, everyone who knows him already knows about this matter. Hazrat tries to keep people attached to his circle. Sometimes Hazrat even tries to fulfill unreasonable desires in this matter.

Revelation and miracles

There were heard and seen many events of Hazrat's revelation and miracles. But the holy persons of the Naqshbandi mystic way say that revelation and miracles are good, but these are not the aim in this matter. So there is no need to mention those holy events in this book. Due to the force of the brothers of

this mystic way, some of the events are mentioned in this matter.

1. There is a statement from his disciple that Hazrat went to North India for visit purposes. And I was also with him. Upon reaching Delhi, we wanted to visit the shrine of Baqi Billah in Delhi. It was decided that tomorrow after Fajr prayer in Jama Mosque in Delhi, we would visit the tombs of Mazar Jan Jan and Hazrat Ghulam Ali Shah. And with our residence in Delhi, there was one mosque in which we used to perform the prayers there. The leader of the mosque told us that the shrine building used to be always closed. And visitors praying Fatiha from outside go from that shrine building. With this information I was uneasy and told all the details to Hazrat in this matter, and then Hazrat told me that he will do it by tomorrow.

When we left the next day for our visit, we met one person, and they went with us to the shrine building and opened the lock of the shrine building. And arrange our visit of the

shrine building. When he was going from there, we wanted to give him a service charge as per the Delhi system. That person said he has done as per order in this matter. And he left us from that place.

The leader of the mosque, upon hearing all details of this event, told us that many big people came and went from here. But the door of the shrine did not open for them. I would say this is a miracle from your Hazrat in this matter. After this event, the leader of the mosque began to meet our Hazrat with much love and affection for him.

2. Nawab Yousuf Yar Jung: When he was going to visit Makkah and Madinah, he came in the presence of Hazrat to kiss his foot. He had a long discussion with Hazrat on this matter. After this, he said this servant is leaving, but as per practice, my car will come to your house on the occasion of Eid al-Adha to take you to the Eidgah Mir Alam. Upon hearing this, Hazrat told him, "By this time, you will have left this mortal world." After this, Nawab Sahib left Hazrat’s house. During his journey he reached Baghdad city and visited the shrine of Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani, and at the time of the recitation of the

Fatiha in the shrine building, suddenly the Nawab died there, and he was buried at the foot of Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani. So for the issue of Qada and Qadar (often transliterated as Qaza and Qader), which are Islamic theological concepts referring to divine decree and predestination. Belief in Qadar is the sixth pillar of *Iman* (faith) for Sunni Muslims. And which was told by the tongue of Hazrat in this matter.

Hazrat's big miracle

My master's great miracle is to follow the Islamic law to a great extent as well as to follow the complete Sunnah of the holy prophet of Allah. Its description is mentioned in this book at the proper places in a brief way. One who has a pledge on his hands—then that person began following the right path of the Islamic religion. It is our day and

night observation that many persons did not know about prayer and fasting, and then such persons, upon becoming Hazrat's disciples, began following prayer and fasting. and become religious people as well as engaging in remembrance of Allah and daily recitals. Many of his slaves, upon entering the company of favor of Hazrat, would then start remembrance of Allah by heart. There will be found in them good deeds. We have many of our co-disciples were satisfied at the time, and by reciting the Islamic creed, they left this mortal world, which is a clear sign of the blessed death in this matter.

Hazrat's schedule

Hazrat's schedule of timings were prescribed and every acts were of the patience.

The following details of schedule of Hazrat which was followed by him is very surprising style in this matter.After Fajr prayer there will be given instruction to the disciples.Upon finishing this work there will be work of people of all religions in which persons of needs people of all categories of men women young and old come to visit Hazrat in this matter and gathered around him. In which

find some man not happy with his wife and other woman who in upset condition with his husband.And mother is lodging complaint with his son. Daughter in law not happy with his mother in law. And some one is feeling in grief and worry of trouble.Some one is facing trouble of Jinns and Satans. And others are facing unemployment. Hazrat hear all these problems of the people and console them in this matter.Then he will give them some recital, wazafa () or Tawiz () and give as per requirement to the concerned persons and Hazrat used to help them in this matter and this routine work will be done by him nine 'o clock. By then Hazrat after performing Isha prayer and will go to his residence. And visit of wash room and Hazrat will have his breakfast in the house. By such time there will be start of coming of the women in Hazrat's house and among them some visit him for becoming his disciple and many of them will tell Hazrat their story of the problems and worries and this work will be continue by two 's clock. And after this Hazrat will go the mosque for Zuhar prayer.After prayer Hazrtat will hear the disciple's condition of mystic way then he will

be in teaching and advice work for them. Then for the persons of need Hazrat give them advice as per their case or give them letters of recmmendation.After this if there will found time then he will hear book Maktubat Hazrat Mujadid Alif Thani or Qutbat Hazrat Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani. After Asar upto Maghrib prayer Hazrat used to be busy in mediation. After Maghrib and Awabin prayer Hazrat used to come back to house and have dinner food for the night time. After this Hazrat dictate replies of the letters. The disciples who are living far away and who are not able to come in Hazrat's presence then he made them disciple by source of letters and to them advice about connection, remembrance of Allah and endeavor then at ten 's clock Hazrat used to go mosque for Isha prayer. And will come back to his residence by twelve 'o clock.God know how he will spend three hours in the house. Then wake up for Tahjud prayer and after this Hazrat will be busy by Fajr prayer in the remembrance of Allah. And before going to mosque Hazrat as per Sunnah of the prophet he will take some short rest and sleep on the bed in this matter then as per

practice there will be started Hazrat's daily schedule.

Helping hand

As there was timing of circle of teaching and advice which was fixed from 11.00 to 2.00 afternoon for women and for men from Zuhar to Asar prayer.But at any time if the student of Allah will come in his presence and request for pledge then at the same time Hazrat will extend his hand and made him disciple in this matter and for which there will be no kind of the formalities in this matter.Hazrat make disciples in the higher grade Sufi chain of Naqshabandi and Qaderia Sufi chain.

The details of Hazrat's Urdu books

Among Hazrat's Urdu book are as follows and which very famous and which are compiled by him

1.Gulzar Auliya 2.Eljaj Salikin 3.Kitab Mohabat 4.Tasfir Sura Yousuf 5.Mawaiz nama 6.Qiyamat Nama 7.Meraj Nama 8.Melad Nama 9.Sulook Mujadadia 10.Noor

Musabah translation of Zajaj Musabia part 1 and 2. 11. Fazail Namaz

Regarding Gulzar Auliya is translated into English by this books's English translator and link of the book is as follows.Due to Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib's sake of the favour this book is very famous and well known and find on many well known websites.

https://www.rekhta.org/ebooks/gulzar-e-auliya-ebooks

All these books are compilation extracts that consist of Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib's sermons. Hazrat's masterpiece book, or brief book, is 'zajabat al-masabah' in the Arabic language, which will be a memorable book whatever you will say till the end of the world. "Noor Masaba" is the Urdu translation of this book. Noor Masaba is such a book, which will be such a memorable book in the world of Hyderabad's knowledge and religion and for which there will be pride and privilege in this matter. Regarding Zajabat al-Masabah, Hazrat was seen in one dream as

the prophethood’s shining sun and the dark night’s shining moon and lamp of the dark nights. And our dear and beloved master came there and sat, and he said "salam" to me, and I replied to his salam, and I have sacrificed my life upon you. Then Hazrat touched me with his holy chest, which is having a spring of knowledge and a spring in this matter. when I have wake up from dream and was happy very much in this matter. and praise Allah for this grace. And thanked him. In short, due to this pious and blessed dream, my chest was opened. And there were solved all problems, and all difficulties became easy for me. I have made a decision for the completion and compilation work of this book. I was ready to start the work with much courage. And due to the thanks of Allah for writing each and every hadith in this book, I used to send blessings upon the prophet of Allah. I have given the name of this book as Zajabat al-Masabah.

I have a request with Allah, who is holy and great, and my prayer is like that of a helpless person whose heart is full of the greatness of his creator. And whose neck is bent due to the effect of Allah’s magnificence. And with

the source of his friend and one who intercepts all mankind. As well as who is the famous salvation of all people. And to make this book, by his kindness, a source of happiness. And for Muslims, make it a source of benefit, like the book of Miskat al-Masabih in this matter, and accept this book. And make this book a source for me in the other world. Surely you accept our prayers. And who is the accepter of our prayers? He has control and power over each and every thing.

The commencement of illness of Hazrat

There was news of the illness of Hazrat, which spread and began to be heard in the last few days of the period of time. For his health and longer life, prayers began at many places. Between the 26th and 27th of August in the year 1964, an unconscious condition prevailed upon Hazrat in this matter. There was an increase in the rate of respiration, and Dr. Abdul Hasan Sidiqui and Dr. Mohammed Ali Sahib, who inspected Hazrat. In the year May 1964, the effect of the illness of typhoid upon Hazrat. After 21 days he had recovered from this illness. Then afterward,

on some days, there was an attack on his heart, and he was ill for a period of two months. Among the physicians, Dr. Manan Sahib and Dr. Bari Sahib were available to him.

At last, on the date of 27th August in the year 1964, from four o'clock in the morning, Hazrat's condition of health began to suffer badly in this matter. Soon Dr. Abul Hasan Sahib and Dr. Mohammed Ali Sahib were called. At seven o'clock the respiration system started getting down. By morning time, at 8.00, respiration and the pulse-beating system become low and totally down. But Hazrat's beating heart was working at that time. So upon this the doctors were very surprised in this matter. At this state for some minutes the doctors were reluctant, and they were unable to point out the limit in between life and death. At last at 8.00 'o clock morning it was declared by doctors the death of the Hazrat in this matter.

Death of Hazrat

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Oh, with which mouth to speak and by which hands to write that on the date 18th Rabbil Awwal in the year 1384 Hijri, corresponding to 27th August 1964, on Thursday, at the place Hussaini Alam in Hyderabad, at 8.00 in the morning, Hazrat's holy soul departed towards the other world.

There will be no death for the special holy persons of Allah, and so they will not die, but Allah will fulfill his rule and regulations for his holy persons of Fana fillah (Fana fillah" (also written as Fana Fi Allah) is a spiritual term in Sufism that refers to the state of "annihilation in God," the complete surrender of one's self and ego to the Divine will, resulting in a conscious experience of unity with God.) will take them from one place to another, which is better than many times of lakhs as well as the status in this matter.

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The news of the death of Hazrat

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The news of the death of Hazrat spread in greater Hyderabad city limits like electricity. With unlucky persons of Hyderabad and grieving people of Hyderabad, there was found darkness of the world. And lovers of the reality and students of Allah were looted in this matter, and their position was damaged altogether. The waist of students of reality was totally broken in this matter. There were broken livers due to holes in them. The personality of light who was giving light to the hearts of all over the world and who left us and gave us a situation of separation. As he was a spiritual father-type personality, his shadow is no more on heads in this matter. He left such that there is no hope of meeting with him again in this world. In such a condition, this slave, as well as all the world, will show grief, and then there will be nothing of value in this matter.

For the confirmation of this tragic news,many thousand telephone calls were received in Hyderabad. As well as there were many thousand trunk calls from district places to Hyderabad. And then there was confirmation of this grief news.

At the house of Hazrat at Hussaini Alam there was a heavy rush of the people attached to the Hazrat and devotees. And there were endless huge crowds of people in this matter. And also learned persons, shaikhs, nobles, hakims, doctors, advocates, businessmen, respectable persons, and press reporters who came to the residence of the Hazrat in large numbers, and each and every eye was weeping, and each and every heart was in an uneasy condition.

The funeral ceremony

For the watching of the dead body of the Hazrat by the general and all persons, it was kept in the ground area, which was before Hazrat's residence. And there were many tents fixed for this purpose.

Preface

Hazrat was the treasure of all disciples of the great Sufi chain of Naqshbandia as well as a treasure of knowledge. And a river of knowledge and wisdom. The leader of mankind. And the tower house of the Sunnah of the Prophet of Allah and the moon of guidance, as well as the sun of the Islamic law, Sharia, which was shining on the land of Hyderabad for a period of 75 years.

So it is very sad, and so from whose mouth can I say that, and from whose hand can I write that the sun set in the land? It is said, the death of one learned person is the death of the world. There were not ten, twenty, one hundred, or two hundred, nor one thousand or two thousand, but more than five lakhs who were out of the right way and who followed upon his endeavors the right way of guidance and the straight path of Allah and his prophet. Today more than five lakhs of people keep tears in their eyes, weep much, and search biography details here and there. But during the life of Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib, many of his books were written and compiled; in those books, we can find biographical details of Hazrat in detail. But at the present time there are many people in

Hyderabad who are unable to buy such costly books. So this poor person compiled Hazrat's life biography details from sermons that were gathered by Maulavi Syed Abdul Rauf Sahib in this matter. So all persons of this Sufi chain of Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib can read and follow the guidance steps shown by Hazrat Abdalla Shah Sahib in this matter.

Hazrat Maulana Syed Khalil Naqshbandi Qaderi, who is the eldest son and successor of Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib, is now the leader of all followers and devotees, so may Allah continue him for us for a longer period upon our heads and for the work of guidance to us in this matter, as he is the representative of Hazrat Abdallah Sahib for us during this present time.

Mohammed Ali Khan Mujadadid Naqshanbdi

19th Jamaid Awwal 1384 Hijri

~~Genealogy~~

~~He was Najeeb Tarfain (noble on both sides (father's and mother's) of Sadat (descendants of Hazrat Fatima, the daughter of Prophet Muhammad) Hussaini), and in the 46th generation, he was connected with Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib, who was the fourth Rashidun Caliph who ruled from 656 CE until his assassination in 661 CE. He was the cousin and son-in-law of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.~~

~~The genealogy record~~

~~1.Syedna Hazrat Imam Hussain, martyr of the Karbala battle. 2 Imam Zain al-Abideen 3. Syedna Mohammed Baquer 4. Syed Imam Jaffer Sadiq 5. Syedna Imam Musa Kazim 6.~~

Syedna Khaja Ahmed 7. Syedna Abul Fazal 8. Syedna Syed Dawud 9. Syedna Syed Habeeb 10. Syed Thani 11. Syed Abu Qasim 12. Syed Taher 13. Syed Mohammed 14. Syed Ali. 15. Syed Mohiuddin 16. Syed Feroz 17. Syed Awadh 18. Syed Mohammed 19. Syed Saleh 20. Syed Shah Qutubuddin 21. Syed Shah Safiuddin 22. Syed Ali 23. Syed Shah Ibrahim 24. Syed Shah Haider 25. Syed Ibrahim 26. Syed Abdul Qader 27. Syed Najamuddin 28. Syed Rukanuddin 29. Syed Muzamil 30. Syed Junaid 31. Syed Hashim 32. Syed Habeeb 33. Syed Abdalla 34. Syed Hafiz 35. Syed Ismail 36. Syed Abdul Malik 37. Syed Ali 38. Syed Abdul Qader, 39. Syed Ali 40. Syed Abdul Ghani, 41. Syed Abdul Malik, 42. Syed Zafar 43. Syed Rasool 44. Syed Yaqub 45. Syed Muzafar Husain 46.Pir Murshid Arif Billah Muhadith Deccan Syed Abdalla Sahib Mujaddidi Naqshbandi al-Qadri R.A.,

His ancestor

Hazrat Syed Ali Bamatal, as per the order of the prophet of Allah, left Makkah by way of tour and travel and arrived in Bijapur city during the rule of the Adil Shahi kingdom. Due to his piety and experience of

knowledge, Sultan Ali Adil Shah first gave him trusteeship and leadership of the Jama mosque, which was inside the fort of Bijapur, and in this way he was made him free from endeavors of livelihood. The king allotted him a large area of the fertile agricultural lands in the name of Hazrat as service Enam. And so the king was blessed in this matter for such allotment of the land to the family members, one generation of the Hazrat Abadalla Shah Sahib family after another, for living and for their sustenance. Hazrat's ancestor obtained all these lands in the interest of his religious service. He was engaged in the service of mankind's teaching and instruction work. This royal gift is still found in the family of Hazrat Abdallah Sahib.

Hazrat's father

His father, Syed Muzaffar Hussain, during his childhood came to Hyderabad from Nuldurg village to obtain education and knowledge. and as well as for current knowledge and education of religion, in Fiqh and Hadith. And

obtained much experience and knowledge. And so he became the most famous and learned person of his time in Hyderabad city.

Hazrat's mother

In Hyderabad Deccan there lived one holy and pious person, and his name was Hazrat Gul Badasha, who spent a large part of his life in endeavors and mystical exercises. He spent his life in an unknown status of life, and he became a holy person of revelation and miracles. Among his devotees there were found general and special persons. Nawab Sahib of Tadban and other noble persons of the Hyderabad kingdom who were among his devotees. The above holy person married single daughter to Hazrat Syed Muzaffar Hussain Sahib. Hazrat Abdallah Shah Sahib was born from the holy body of this pious woman, and Hazrat Abdallah Sahib's mother was the real maternal cousin sister of Hazrat Shahzada Sahib, who was the custodian and caretaker of the shrine building of Hazrat Syed Abdul Wahab Qaderi Sahib in the locality of Syed Ali Guda in Hyderabad.

Glad tidings to her mother

Hazrat’s mother used to say that before her pregnancy period, she had been receiving the glad tidings of the birth of a pious son to her. So upon the coming of Hazrat in his mother’s womb, his elder brother died in his milk-feeding age. And for this reason his mother was in shock of sadness in this matter. And during that time, one Majzub (dauntless person) came there, and he told him, "Oh, daughter, soon you will have a good return in this matter." Oh, daughter, look at the sky; your boy is coming toward you. When Hazrat’s mother looked at the side of the sky, she saw one lamp of light coming from the sky, which entered into her house. And due to its lighting, there was an unlimited area, and in it and there was bright lighting in her house, and after this event her pregnancy days started for the birth of my second son.

Blessed birth of Syed Abdullah Shah

The Blessed birth of Syed Abdullah Shah in Hyderabad on the 10th of Zil Hijjah in the year 1292 Hijri on Friday at five o'clock in the morning. Upon birth of the Hazrat did not give trouble to his mother like general boys. And not given any kind of difficulty. There was a fixed time for each and every kind of his need. And for this reason there will be ease for his mother in this matter, and there will not be any kind of difficulty for cleanliness matters for Hazrat. In short, from the birth of Hazrat, there were found with him the effects of piety, devotion, and cleanliness. And in this way days began to pass, and Hazrat’s age became four years old.

Tasmia Khani

The Bismillah ceremony, also known as Bismillahkhani, is a cultural ceremony celebrated mostly by Muslims from the subcontinent in countries such as Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. It marks the start for a child in learning to recite the Qur'an in its Arabic script. Hazrat Aqibat Shah, who had been living in Hyderabad city for a long time, recited the Tasmia Khani ceremony to Hazrat Abdallah Shah. Hazrat Aqibat was a holy person of the city. Regarding mentioning this holy personality, there is enough here for one event of his life. At the time of his death,the prophet of Allah came into his dream, and he told him, “How long will you be kept away from us? Upon this, Hazrat Aqibat Shah started toward his journey to Madina, and after some days he died in Madina city, and he was buried in Janat al-Baqi cemetery in Madina city.

Hazrat’s childhood

Hazrat’s mother used to say that when there would be women passing by selling fruit from

their house, Hazrat used to ask his mother what things this woman was selling. If anything would not be good for him, then his mother used to say to him that bad things are being sold by this woman. So Hazrat will say at that time, 'La hul wala quwata illa bill.'

And Hazrat (as) will say to his mother, "No, Mother, we have not bought such things from the woman." Due to some extraordinary work, when there was no cooking of the curry by his mother, then she used to give to him, along with bread, small pieces of the soft betel nut (supari) instead of curry, which Hazrat would eat with bread and go to school with in a happy way.

Education and training

After the ceremony of Tasmia Khani, there were added more responsibilities of

education and training upon Hazrat's shoulders in this matter.

Today this great Hadi (guide) and leader of the nation for obtaining education and knowledge of the religion sat before the teachers in the school. Hazrat's early education and Persian teaching were started by his father. The teaching of Saraf and Nahu (syntax) was started by such a teacher, who was a learned person from Devband University. He was taught Maqul (intellectual part of knowledge) and Mantaq (logic) by Moulana Mansur Ali Khan, who was the father of Hakim Maqsud Jung Bhadur and who was a famous learned person of his time in Maqul and philosophy.

Sharah (explanation), Jami and exegesis of the Quran, and Haibat (astronomy) and other sciences of the current by Anwar Allah Khan (Fasilat Jung Bahadur). He studied fiqh and usul (rules) from Habib Rahman Saharanpuri. He learned Hadith and manners from Hakim Abdul Rahman Saharanpuri, who was a link to Hazrat Shah Ishaq Muhadith Dehlavi, and these learned persons who are well

known for their knowledge. And who were famous learned persons of their time.

Due to the wisdom and sincerity of Hazrat, all of his teachers used to praise him and love him very much in this matter. And always there will be a chance to read his lessons in the classroom and all other students who used to hear his lessons reading in the classroom. In short, all these elder teachers have fulfilled all his requirements of the knowledge of religion, and due to his natural habit and wide reading experience, he was counted among the well-known learned and famous scholars of the city.

Start of the teaching and instruction

Hazrat has been beginning the teaching and instruction since last year of studentship to the students free of cost. The general and special persons began benefiting by his service in this matter. Up to this time there used to be a round of Hazrats, then after this, students began to be around him. For the

service of elder businessmen, there will be classes open until 12 o'clock at night for hearing lessons of fiqh, hadith, and other knowledge of the Islamic religion. in the area of the mosque of Ali Aqua, in which Hazrat lived till the last period of life. And where Hazrat used to push the waters of the rivers of knowledge. Not only students but also people of interest and fondness and friends of knowledge who used to be present in his teaching and instruction classes for the sake of benefiting from his teaching sessions.

Method of his teaching

Hazrat's method of teaching and explanation was such that for this reason, if one time any student joins in his classroom, then there will be no satisfaction for him at any other place. From the book Skindarnama, one couplet of Hazrat has given many explanations of the subjects by his great research and in a fine way. to a very hard book, Hazrat will teach and give explanations in such a way that genius students will say in such a condition

by force in this matter that if the author of the book came and gave the same explanation.

The circle of his teaching

In short, the circle of his lesson teaching of the students was increased greatly. There was such favor of Hazrat for each and every student who has become a master of any one of the arts in this matter. and obtained the skill to pass his life in a successful life. Many of them were able to join government posts. Some of them have done such progress that who have entered in the personal service of the king of Hyderabad and were become closed person to the king of the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan.

Service of the man kind

Due to Hazrat's standard of knowledge and explanation method, the vice chancellor of Jama Nizamia has given him an appointment letter as head of any department and sent Hazrat a telegram message at the time when

Hazrat was going to Sate Phal Village Jagir in Mominabad Taluk to the house of his younger sister for attending a function at her house there. his mind and heart of trust, which is like fondness of freedom as well as likeness of living in the magnificence of the friend. So for this reason, Hazrat was not to have restrictions and curbs on the employment and service of the government. At that time he had replied to the vice chancellor with his thanks, saying that by this time he had given education free of cost and that he had the determination that by his lifetime he would continue this service to mankind in this matter.

Upsetness with life

One of Hazrat's students was on a higher-grade post, and he was the courtier of the king of Hyderabad. He was praised about Hazrat very much to the king of Hyderabad, and other royal courtiers also supported this matter in the royal court. So for this reason the king has fondness to meet Hazrat in this matter. When Hazrat's student told him these details, Hazrat was very unhappy about this

matter. And he told him, "Baba, what work of a king with a fakir person's life?" If you want my happiness, then you do not mention my name at that place in this matter. Upon hearing this, that student of Hazart was affected very much and has dropped this matter at that stage and there was no chance of a meeting between the king and Hazrat in this matter.

The pledge

Hazrat was a disciple of Hazrat Miskin Shah, and he has obtained the caliphate from him also. So from this connection, Hazrat has pledged on the hands of Hazrat Miskin Shah Sahib. But due to the engagement of Hazrat for obtaining knowledge of manifest, he could not get favor from him in this matter. After the end of knowledge of the manifest, Hazrat has paid attention and cared for the completion of mysticism. And by that time,

Hazrat Miskin Shah Sahib had left this mortal world.

Syed Padasha Bukhari, whom we can call Ghouse, Qutub, or Abdal, or whatever we can say to him, which will not be wrong in this matter. There was lighting of the favor of Hazrat at that time. He had become his disciple, and under his training, he was passing steps of the mystic way of wisdom.

20 years walking by foot 4 miles daily

When he had become a disciple of Syed Padasha Bukhari, he walked 4 miles daily for 20 years till his life period without caring about any season of rain or winter. Hazrat used to visit the dargah of Ujala Shah Sahib, where his master was living, from Hussaini Alam regularly and come back by foot for 4 miles daily, and this was his schedule for a period of 20 years regularly.

Hazra's daily schedule

Hazrat used to perform Fajr prayer in the mosque of his spiritual master, or sometimes Hazrat would perform Fajr prayer in the chowk mosque and then go in the presence of his spiritual master and engage in the recital of zikar and shagal (Zikr-o-shaGl" is an Urdu phrase meaning remembrance of Allah and engagement in spiritual activities). "Zikr" refers to the remembrance and praise of God, while "shagl" (or "shaGl") implies being occupied or busy with one's spiritual practices and devotions and engage in the prayer of Ishraq and Chast prayer.(Ishraq prayer is essentially the Duha (Chast) prayer, performed at the beginning of its valid time, which is shortly after sunrise. Chast (Duha) prayer is a supererogatory (nafl) prayer performed in the forenoon, a couple of hours after sunrise, and can consist of 2 to 12 rak'ahs.)

After this hazrat used to retuned back at 10.00 ‘o clock to his house. after cleansing in the wash room he will be engaged in maraqb () and there will come time of prayer of zuhar time and in this condtion he will go to the

mosque and from there he will return back after maghrib prayer to the house. after of eating of dinner hazrat goes to the mosque and he will be busy there in eisha and ziker engagement upto the time 12.oo ‘s clck mid night then hazrt come back to the house.and he will take rest in the house. then again at 2.00 ‘o clock hazrat will be busy in tahjud superogatory prayers, recitation of the holy quran, supplication and as well as munjat () work will be continued and with weeping and lament.then after then hazrat will take a short rest on the bed. So then hazrat again he will be busy in the preparation fajr prayer.

Caliphate

In Hyderabad cut in the outside area in used to live a large number of disciples of hazrat bukhari shah.due to hazrat’s natural habit and capacity of maginificance of hazrat Abdullah shah sahib and his firmness on the shriah Islamic law and following of the Sunnah of the prophet, mystical excercises, and his endeavours of hard task.

Due to turst of hazrat hazrat bukhari shah has special look for him in this matter. and he was given him caliphate. And with certificate

of caliphate he was given him abaya and emama and wear him these dress items to him in this matter.

Upon this dress when hazrat come back to his house then hazrat's condition was change and there was condition of dauntless upon him. And he was not in normal condition of conscioness

Reference book :

https://www.rekhta.org/ebooks/muqaddas-halat-e-zindagi-mohammad-ali-khan-ebooks

Moulana Abul Hasnath Syed Abdullah Shah's brief biography is mentioned as follows.

Moulana Abul Hasnath Syed Abdullah Shah, alias Muhaddith-e-Deccan, was born in Hussaini Alam, Hyderabad, on 10 Zil Hajj,

1292 AH, or 6 Feb 1872 AD. Moulana Syed Muzaffer Hussain Ibn Syed Yaqoob of Naldrug was his father. Since the migration of his ancestor, Hazrat Syed Ali, this family has been the recipient of a land grant from Adil Shah, the ruler of Bijapur. The daughter of Hazrat Gul Badshah was his mother.

In keeping with the traditions of the then society, this young Sufi didn't attend any formal school for his education and training. He received his elementary education and lessons in Persian from his father; logic and philosophy from Moulana Mansoor Ali Khan; the Quranic sciences and other subjects from Moulana Anwarulla Khan; jurisprudence from Moulana Habeebur Rahman Saharanpuri; and the science of Hadith and literature from Moulana Hakim Abdur Rahman Saharanpuri.

Even while a student, he started teaching, in both formal and non-formal ways. That time this was in the form of adult education. Most of his audience consisted of the elite and the common people. He began his teaching career at the mosque named Ali Aqa at Hussaini Alam Hyderabad and continued it uninterrupted till his last breath.

At first he became the disciple of Hazrat

Miskeen Shah. On the death of the latter, he approached Hazrat Syed Muhammad Badshah Bukhari, who was a renowned spiritual personality of that time. The latter practice both the Qadriya and the Naqshbandiya Sufi paths. So long as his spiritual mentor was alive, he would go to him daily, walking about 4 miles whatever the climatic situation. This practice went on for about 20 years.

Until the prayer he would be engaged in giving speeches and individual attention to his disciples, responding to miscellaneous requests for help, and so on. The time between Asr and Maghrib and Awwabeen prayers, he would have dinner, attend to the letters addressed to him, and dictate letters of advice. At 10 he would go to the mosque for Isha prayers and return home at 12. He would sleep for three hours. From 2 AM till Fajr prayer, he would be busy with Tahajjud prayers. In short, he rested for three hours, and the other 21 hours he devoted to God.

And His creatures. One of his miracles observed by a great number of his disciples is worth mentioning here.

In the physical presence of their sheikh, they felt their hearts stirred and incited to begin the remembrance of God. They have also observed that the end of their sheikh's followers was happy and peaceful. The latter died with the blessed phrase, La Ilaha Illallah (there is no God but Allah), on their lips at their last moment.

When his contemporary Sheikh Hazrat Syed Muhammad Badshah Hussaini died on the 25th of August, Hazrat Abdullah Shah predicted that he too would leave this mortal world in two days. His prediction came true. With his death on 18th Rabiuthani, 1384 AH, or 1964 AD, at the age of 92 years, the world lost a great spiritual leader and a scholar.

The funeral procession was the biggest of its kind in Hyderabad, attended by about 2.5 lakh people. He is buried in Naqshbandi Chaman, Misri Gunj, Hyderabad. The present caliphate (khalifa) and successor of his mission is his son, Abul Khair Hadhrat Syed Rahmatullah Shah Naqshbandi Mujaddidi Qadri.

Abul Hasanat Sayyid Abdullah Shah Naqshbandi Qadiri, popularly known as Hadrat Abdullah Shah Sahib, was a scholar of

Islam and spiritual reformer. He is more particularly known as a M*uhaddith* (one who specializes in Hadith literature), or horrifically as Muhaddith-e Deccan (the Muhaddith of the Deccan). A prolific writer of Islamic sciences, he wrote extensively on *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence) and compiled his best-known work, *Zujajat al-Masabih,* in five volumes. A unique and comprehensive collection of Hadiths pertaining to the Hanafi school of law, the book is considered a magnum opus in Hadith and Fiqh literature. As a *mufassir* (Qur'anic exegite) and expounder of other Islamic religious texts, he was one of the most celebrated Sufis produced by India in the 20th century. He is popularly considered to be one of the saint-scholars among the masses of South India, particularly Hyderabad.

Birth

Abdullah Shah was born in Husaini 'Alam, Hyderabad, on the 10th of Dhu'l Hijjah, 1292 (AH), or 6 February 1872 (CE). His father was Mawlana Sayyid Muzaffar Husain Ibn Sayyid Yaqub of Naldrug. Since the migration

of his ancestor, Hazrat Sayyid Ali, this family has been the recipient of a land grant from Adil Shah I, the ruler of Bijapur. The daughter of Gul Badshah was his mother.

Education

In keeping with the traditions of his society, the young Abdullah Shah did not attend any formal school for his education and training. He received his elementary education and lessons in Persian from his father; logic and philosophy from Mawlana Mansur Ali Khan; the Qur'anic sciences and other subjects from Shaykh al-Islam Hafiz Anwarulla Khan Faruqi, the founder of Jamia Nizamia; jurisprudence from Mawlana Habibur Rahman Saharanpuri; and the science of Hadith and literature from Mawlana Hakim Abdur Rahman Saharanpur.

Teaching

Even while a student, he started teaching, in both formal and informal ways. At times this was in the form of adult education. Most of his audience consisted of the elite and the common people. He began his teaching career at the mosque named Ali Aqa at

Husaini Alam, Hyderabad, and continued until his death. The Syrian scholar Shaykh Abdul Fattah visited Hyderabad and took ijazahs and asnad from Abdullah Shah.

Tasawuf.

The mausoleum of Hadrat Abdullah Shah Naqshbandi Qadiri in Hyderabad is added at the beginning of this book. At first Abdullah Shah became the disciple of Miskin Shah, a famous Sufi of Hyderabad, India. Later, on the death of the latter, he approached Muhammad Badshah Bukhari, who was a renowned spiritual personality of that time. The latter practiced both the Qadiriyyah and the Naqshbandiyyah Sufi Tariqahs, or paths. So long as his spiritual mentor was alive, whatever the climate would be, he would see him on a daily basis walking about four miles to serve him in his midnight special ritual prayers, the Tahajjud, assisting his spiritual master in performing the ablution and other prayer rituals. This practice went on for about twenty years until the death of Bukhari. During the lifetime of his spiritual master, Abdullah Shah did not like to have

his own spiritual disciples (*murids*). The number of disciples in his own lifetime, however, reached into the hundreds and thousands. He consistently followed the Hanafi school of jurisprudence and the practices of his spiritual master by initiating his disciples in both the Qadiriyyah and Naqshbandiya orders.

Daily schedule.

Abdullah Shah would begin his day early in the morning with the Fajr prayer; he would then listen to his disciples. Next he would meet the public and attend to individual grievances till 9 o'clock in the morning. After Ishraq prayers, for breakfast and other personal needs, he would spare a few minutes. From almost 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., he would have a separate session for women who either approached him for guidance or spiritual consolation. At 2 P.M. he would return to the mosque for midday Zuhr prayer, and until late afternoon Asr prayer, he would be engaged in giving instructions and individual attention to his disciples, responding to miscellaneous requests for help, and so on. The time between Asr and

sunset (Maghrib), followed by the Awwabin prayers, he would have dinner, attend to the letters addressed to him, and dictate letters of advice. At 10 P.M. he would go to the mosque for the nightfall 'Isha' prayer and return home at around midnight. He would sleep for three hours. From 2 A.M. till Fajr prayer, he would be busy again with Tahajjud prayers. In short, he would rest for three hours, and for the rest of the 21 hours, he would devote himself to his religious practices.

Prediction of his own death.

When his contemporary Sayyid Muhammad Badshah Husaini died on 25 August, Abdullah Shah predicted that he too would die in two days. His prediction came true, and he died on the 18th of Rabi' al-Thani, 1384 A.H., or 1964 A.D., at the age of 92 years. The funeral procession was the largest of its kind in the history of Hyderabad, attended by more than two hundred and fifty thousand people. He is buried in Naqshbandi Chaman, Misri Gunj, Hyderabad, India.

Works.

Apart from Zujajat al-Masabih, he has written various books on diverse subjects, right from Salaat to Sulook. [3]

Fadhail Namaz—On the excellence and blessings of Salaat.

Yousufnama—also known as *Guldasta-e-Tareeqat*. This is an exegesis (*Tafseer*) of the Surah Yousuf of the Quran.

Qiyamatnama—On the trials and tribulations of the Day of Judgment.

Merajnama—On the heavenly journey (*Meraj*) of Muhammad

Miladnama—On the Milad of Muhammad

Gulzar Auliya: A brief introduction of the elders of the Naqshbandi order of Tasawwuf.

Mawaiz Hasana, Volumes 1 and 2—The sayings and teachings of Hadhrat Muhaddith-e-Deccan.

Suluk-e-Mujaddidiya—A treatise on the teachings of the Naqshbandi Mujaddidi order of Tasawwuf.

Fadhail Ramadhan—On the excellence of the month of Ramadhan.

Kitab-ul Muhabbat—A treatise on the love of Allah.

Ilaj Us Salikeen—A treatise on the spiritual diseases of the heart.

Legacy.

His spiritual and intellectual legacy are carried forward by his disciples and students. After him, his spiritual lineage was carried forward in the following way:His eldest son is Abul Barakaat Syed Khaleelullah Shah Naqshbandi Mujaddidi Qadri. Khaleelullah's son and successor, Abul Khairaat Hadhrat Syed Anwarullah Shah Naqshbandi Mujaddidi Qadri.

The present successor of Abul Barakaat is Abul Faiz Hadhrat Syed Ataullah Shah Sahab Naqshbandi Mujaddidi Qadri. The last song and present successor of Muhaddith-e-Deccan and the present *Sajjada Nashin* of Naqshbandi Chaman, Abul Khair Hadhrat Syed Rahmatullah Shah Naqshbandi Mujaddidi Qadri.

Apart from his sons, Hadhrat Muhaddith-e-Deccan has also authorized other persons to spread the teachings of Islam, who are carrying forward his legacy in their own way. Under the guidance of Abul Khair, Mufti Syed Ziauddin Naqshbandi Qadri, Naib Shaykh Ul Fiqh, Jamia Nizamia, started a research center, by name, Abul Hasanaat Islamic Research Center, which runs and manages

the website Ziaislamic.com, which is gradually uploading the works of Abdullah Shah.

References.

1. Hazrath Abul Kharat Syed Anwarullah Shah Naqshbandi Mujaddidi Quadery (R.A.): Life History:Hazrath Syed Abdullah Shah Naqshbandi: Grandfatherof Hazrath Abul Kharat (R.A.) Jaa...
2. http://kgn786.com/forum/index.php?topic=8649.0
3. Syed Abdullah Shah Naqshbandi Biography, Syed Abdullah Shah Naqshbandi Biography.

4.Muqaddas Halt-e-Zindagi by Mohammed Ali Khan Mujadadid Naqshbandi

External links.

A lecture in Urdu by Abdullah Shah on "Disobedience to Allah and its relationship with the Heart and its ailments"
A lecture on the life and teachings of Abdullah Shah by Mufti Syed Ziauddin Naqshbandi Qadri, Shaykh Ul Fiqh Jamia Nizamia

Works of Abdullah Shah at www.ziaIslamic.com

See also.

Jamia Nizamia
Zujajat al-Masabih
Sadr Ush Shuyukh Syed Shah Tahir Razwi, former vice-chancellor of Jamia Nizamia, famous for his exegesis of the Holy Quran.
Barelvi
List of Sufis
List of Islamic studies scholars
Hyderabad State
Hadith.

The End.